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Agenda item 31
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 10 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I transmit herewith for your attention the record of the ceasefire violations by the Azerbaijani armed forces during the month of April 2017 (see annex I).*

I also transmit herewith the record of the ceasefire violations registered by the Ministry of Defence of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic during the month of April 2017 (see annex II).*

I kindly request that the present letter and its annexes be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab **Mnatsakanyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Circulated in the language of submission only.

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Annex I to the letter dated 10 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan along the State border with the Republic of Armenia

1-30 April 2017

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
1 April	Tavush, Gegharkunik regions	13	Small arms and light weapons: 232
	Aygedzor	7	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 10 (Chambarak 6; Aygedzor 3; Vazashen 1)
	Paravakar	1	
	Aygepar	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 35
	Vazashen	1	
	Kayan	1	
	Sevkar	1	
	Chambarak	1	
2 April	Tavush, Ararat regions	7	Small arms and light weapons: 82
	Aygedzor	1	
	Paravakar	3	
	Vazashen	2	
	Yeraskh	1	
3 April	Tavush region	3	Small arms and light weapons: 76
	Chinari	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 2
	Movses	1	
	Vazashen	1	
4 April	Tavush, Gegharkunik regions	11	Small arms and light weapons: 114
	Chinari	3	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5
	Movses	3	
	Paravakar	1	
	Kayan	1	
	Aygehovit	1	
	Vahan	2	
5 April	Tavush, Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor regions	6	Small arms and light weapons: 62
	Movses	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 2
	Vazashen	2	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Bardzruni 2)
	Artanish	1	
	Chambarak	1	
	Bardzruni	1	
6 April	Tavush, Syunik regions	7	Small arms and light weapons: 126
	Aygedzor	3	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 2
	Paravakar	2	
	Berdavan	1	
	Agarak	1	
7 April	Tavush, Ararat regions	10	Small arms and light weapons: 267
	Chinari	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 2
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Berkaber	2	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
	Kakhakan	2	
	Vahan	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
8 April	Tavush, Ararat regions	10	Small arms and light weapons: 103
	Aygedzor	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 1
	Chinari	8	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Chinari 1)
	Yeraskh	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 1
9 April	Tavush, Syunik regions	6	Small arms and light weapons: 28
	Chinari	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 7
	Movses	1	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Baghanis	1	
	Agarak	1	
10 April	Tavush, Gegharkunik regions	7	Small arms and light weapons: 88
	Aygedzor	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 20
	Chinari	2	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 10 (Aygedzor 10)
	Paravakar	1	
	Sevkar	2	
	Voskevan	1	
11 April	Tavush region	8	Small arms and light weapons: 203
	Movses	2	
	Paravakar	2	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Chambarak	2	
12 April	Tavush region	13	Small arms and light weapons: 244
	Aygedzor	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 4
	Chinari	5	Large-calibre machine guns: 1
	Paravakar	1	
	Movses	1	
	Kayan	1	
	Berkavan	1	
	Bardzruni	2	
	Berdavan		
13 April	Tavush, Ararat regions	5	Small arms and light weapons: 68
	Chinari	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 2
	Aygedzor	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Berdavan	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
14 April	Tavush, Syunik regions	15	Small arms and light weapons: 375
	Chinari	3	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 10
	Movses	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 6 (Chinari 2; Agarak 4)
	Aygepar	1	
	Paravakar	3	
	Berkaber	3	
	Koti	1	
	Berdavan	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
	Baghanis	1	
	Agarak	1	
15 April	Tavush region	8	Small arms and light weapons: 177
	Aygedzor	3	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 11
	Paravakar	1	
	Berdavan	1	
	Aygepar	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Barekamavan	1	
16 April	Tavush, Gegharkunik, Ararat regions	9	Small arms and light weapons: 110
	Aygedzor	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 4
	Baghanis	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Aygedzor 1)
	Aygepar	1	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Kayan	1	
	Vahan	1	
	Chambarak	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
17 April	Tavus, Gegharkunik regions	5	Small arms and light weapons: 105
	Paravakar	1	
	Kayan	1	
	Voskevan	1	
	Baghanis	1	
	Ttujur	1	
18 April	Tavush, Gegharkunik regions	6	Small arms and light weapons: 86
	Aygedzor	1	
	Paravakar	1	
	Voskevan	2	
	Koti	1	
	Jil	1	
19 April	Tavush region	3	Small arms and light weapons: 17
	Chinari	1	
	Paravakar	1	
	Baghanis	1	
20 April	Tavush region	11	Small arms and light weapons: 125
	Chinari	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 6
	Paravakar	3	
	Aygepar	2	
	Berkaber	2	
	Berdavan	2	
	Baghanis	1	
21 April	Tavush, Gegharkunik regions	18	Small arms and light weapons: 191
	Aygedzor	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 21
	Chinari	3	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 10 (Chinari 7; Vazashen 3)
	Aygepar	2	Large-calibre machine guns: 11
	Paravakar	1	
	Movses	1	
	Aygehovit	2	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
	Berkaber	1	
	Vazashen	3	
	Koti	1	
	Baghanis	2	
	Chambarak	1	
22 April	Tavush region	5	Small arms and light weapons: 24
	Aygepar	3	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 4
	Kayan	1	
	Vazashen	1	
23 April	Tavush, Gegharkunik regions	5	Small arms and light weapons: 142
	Berkaber	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 4 (Voskevan 4)
	Vazashen	2	Large-calibre machine guns: 40
	Voskevan	1	
	Chambarak	1	
24 April	Tavush, Gegharkunik, Ararat regions	19	Small arms and light weapons: 218
	Aygedzor	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 17
	Chinari	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 15 (Vazashen 15)
	Aygepar	2	Large-calibre machine guns: 70
	Paravakar	2	Grenade launchers: 2
	Movses	2	
	Vazashen	4	
	Kayan	1	
	Baghanis	1	
	Jil	1	
	Chambarak	1	
	Yeraskh	2	
25 April	Tavush, Gegharkunik regions	9	Small arms and light weapons: 109
	Chinari	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 9
	Movses	1	
	Paravakar	1	
	Aygepar	1	
	Movses	2	
	Berdavan	1	
	Voskevan	1	
	Ttujur	1	
26 April	Tavush, Gegharkunik regions	13	Small arms and light weapons: 712
	Paravakar	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 7
	Movses	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Baghanis	2	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Berkaber	1	
	Aygehovit	1	
	Voskevan	3	
	Chambarak	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
27 April	Tavush, Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor, Ararat regions	9	Small arms and light weapons: 122 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 15
	Paravakar	3	
	Kayan	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Voskevan	1	
	Jil	1	
	Khndzorut	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
28 April	Tavush, Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor regions	21	Small arms and light weapons: 980
	Chinari	6	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 77
	Aygedzor	3	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 7 (Aygedzor 7)
	Aygepar	1	Anti-aircraft systems: 30
	Paravakar	3	
	Movses	1	
	Kayan	1	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Vahan	1	
	Chambarak	3	
	Bardzruni	1	
29 April	Tavush, Gegharkunik regions	32	Small arms and light weapons: 512
	Chinari	3	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 13
	Aygedzor	8	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 45 (Vahan 40; Chambarak 5)
	Movses	2	
	Kayan	2	Large-calibre machine guns: 50
	Vazashen	7	
	Baghanis	3	
	Voskevan	1	
	Koti	1	
	Dovegh	1	
	Jil	1	
	Vahan	2	
	Chambarak	1	
30 April	Tavush region	9	Small arms and light weapons: 208
	Aygedzor	2	
	Chinari	3	
	Kolagir	1	
	Movses	1	
	Kayan	1	
	Vazashen	1	

Annex II to the letter dated 10 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the line of contact with the Nagorno Karabakh Republic

1-30 April 2017

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
1 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	29	Small arms and light weapons: 327 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 9 Grenade launchers: 3
2 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	24	Small arms and light weapons: 327 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 3 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Mehdili 8; Taghibeyli 0)
3 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	12	Small arms and light weapons: 151 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 6
4 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	36	Small arms and light weapons: 860 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 47 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 11 (Mehdili 5; Kengerli 1; Levonarkh 5)
5 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	30	Small arms and light weapons: 891 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 6 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 19 (Ashaghi Veysali 2; Sejsulan 3; Gyulistan 14) Grenade launchers: 10
6 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	22	Small arms and light weapons: 298 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 1 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 6 (Shurabad 6)
7 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	25	Small arms and light weapons: 357 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 6 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 4 (Yarmja 4) Large-calibre machine guns: 5
8 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	17	Small arms and light weapons: 218 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 10 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 4 (m. Karachuk 4) Small-calibre mortars: 3 (Talish 3)
9 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	28	Small arms and light weapons: 555 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 13 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 33 (Mehdili 29; Nuzger 4) Large-calibre machine guns: 10 Small-calibre mortars: 3 (Ashaghi Veysali 2; Bash Karvend 1)
10 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	25	Small arms and light weapons: 219 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 9 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Bash Karvend 2)
11 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	48	Small arms and light weapons: 1,454 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 4 (Darchinar 3; Verin Chaylu 1)

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
12 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	19	Small arms and light weapons: 329 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 14 Large-calibre machine guns: 53
13 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	23	Small arms and light weapons: 276 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 2 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Talish 3/0)
14 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	32	Small arms and light weapons: 569 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 22 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 6 (Verin Chaylu 5; Gyjulistan 1) Grenade launchers: 5 Small-calibre mortars: 14 (Verin Chaylu 9; Talish 5)
15 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	21	Small arms and light weapons: 276 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 13 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Mehdili 3) Large-calibre machine guns: 110
16 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	23	Small arms and light weapons: 401 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 50 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Yarmja 2)
17 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	17	Small arms and light weapons: 210 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 1 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 26 (Yarmja 26)
18 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	47	Small arms and light weapons: 552 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 71 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 31 (Taghibeyli 1; Bash Karvend 1; Yarmja 3; Nemerli 2; Verin Chaylu 4; Gyulistan 20)
19 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	33	Small arms and light weapons: 698 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 38 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 6 (Yusifjanli 2; Yarmja 3; Verin Chaylu 1) Large-calibre machine guns: 17 Grenade launchers: 2
20 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	23	Small arms and light weapons: 417 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 65 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 9 (Kurapatkino 6; Yarmja 3)
21 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	26	Small arms and light weapons: 370 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 27 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Mehdili 5; Kurapatkino 3) Small-calibre mortars: 1 (Taghibeyli 1)
22 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	26	Small arms and light weapons: 470 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 49 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Mehdili 3) Grenade launchers: 5
23 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	29	Small arms and light weapons: 630 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 15 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 20 (Gyulistan 20) Grenade launchers: 18

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
24 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	61	Small arms and light weapons: 743 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 40 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 16 (Mehdili 14; Gyulistan 2) Large-calibre machine guns: 20 Grenade launchers: 9
25 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	34	Small arms and light weapons: 733 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 43 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 7 (Mehdili 5; Verin Chaylu 2)
26 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	36	Small arms and light weapons: 586 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 32 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Nuzger 1) Large-calibre machine guns: 30
27 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	39	Small arms and light weapons: 350 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 9 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Mehdili 1) Large-calibre machine guns: 3
28 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	33	Small arms and light weapons: 428 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 2 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 6 (Kurapatkino 3; Jraberd 3)
29 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	29	Small arms and light weapons: 326 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 19 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 28 (Kurapatkino 6; Gyulistan 22) Grenade launchers: 2 Small-calibre mortars: 3 (Ashaghi Abdurakhmanli 3)
30 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	30	Small arms and light weapons: 600 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 23 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Mehdili 1) Small-calibre mortars: 2 (Mehdili 2)

During the reporting period, two soldiers of the Nagorno Karabakh Defence Army were killed and two soldiers were wounded from the Azerbaijani side.

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General Assembly
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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Identical letters dated 12 May 2017 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Tensions continue to escalate in the Occupied State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, and the Palestinian civilian population continues to suffer due to the unrelenting, illegal and repressive practices being carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, against them, affecting every Palestinian man, woman and child.

Throughout five decades of this illegal and brutal foreign occupation, the scope and scale of its violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, and of the relevant United Nations resolutions, continue to multiply, with no end in sight. These violations also include war crimes, which continue unabated as the occupying Power persists in its absolute contempt for the law and in evading accountability for its crimes. While it is nearly impossible to document every violation whether committed by the Israeli Government, its occupying forces or illegal settlers, these letters are meant to provide just a glimpse of the types of violations that the Palestinian people are enduring daily as a result of the occupation, including death, injury and destruction.

Palestinian civilians, among them children, continue to be killed or seriously injured as the Israeli occupying forces continue to use excessive, indiscriminate force against our defenceless people. This past Sunday, 7 May 2017, another Palestinian child was killed in Occupied East Jerusalem. As it does time and time again, the occupying Power maliciously accused the young girl of trying to attack their forces. But the reality was that this Palestinian girl, Fatima Abed el-Rahman Hjeiji (age 16), was shot dead, her young body riddled with 20 bullets by Israeli soldiers for no reason whatsoever. After conducting inquiries into the incident, B'Tselem indicated that Hjeiji had actually stopped several metres away from the soldiers. Yet B'Tselem stated that the soldiers "shot and killed a 16-year-old girl who, as stated, posed no danger to them".

While the Palestinian leadership, including President Mahmoud Abbas, condemns the killing of civilians no matter who they may be, the Israeli

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Government clearly does not. Instead, it brands every Palestinian who is shot and injured, disabled or killed, alive or dead, imprisoned or detained, homeless or impoverished, as a "terrorist". Every Palestinian is considered as somehow posing a threat to its lethal occupying forces, whether to its military soldiers or to armed illegal settlers illegally living in our land. With its complete disregard for Palestinian human life and constant dehumanization of Palestinians, it is almost guaranteed that more and more Palestinian lives will be ruthlessly taken and that the cycle of violence and suffering will surely continue.

Moreover, the occupying Power continues to employ measures of collective punishment against the entire Palestinian population living under its merciless military occupation. In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, measures of collective punishment, such as home demolitions, curfews, checkpoints and closures, continue non-stop. In most instances, the occupying Power's measures of collective punishment can be directly linked to its illegal colonial settler enterprise, which continues apace, as does the increasing number of acts of terrorism by Israeli settlers against the Palestinian people. In fact, in just the past two months, illegal settlers have deliberately tried to kill five Palestinians, including three children, ages 4, 8 and 17, by running them over with their cars.

And in the Gaza Strip, the collective punishment of our people under Israel's illegal and immoral blockade, now a decade long, continues to cause unquantifiable harm to 2 million civilians suffering from the dire socioeconomic and humanitarian crisis deliberately inflicted by the occupying Power. Over the past couple of months, Gaza's electricity crisis has become even more severe, forcing hospitals, in an attempt to preserve limited fuel supplies, to suspend critical services, putting thousands of lives at risk. At the same time, the occupying forces continue to attack the besieged Gaza Strip. On multiple occasions in recent weeks, Israeli naval boats have attacked Palestinian fishermen sailing within the Israeli-imposed 6-nautical-mile fishing zone offshore from Gaza. Furthermore, Israeli planes, which routinely drop bombs on the Palestinian people in Gaza, are now resorting to spraying toxic chemical substances and dangerous pesticides on Palestinian farmlands in central and southern Gaza, which is Gaza's main agricultural region, damaging crops in the area.

Included in the annex to the present letter are some of the above-mentioned violations and many other crimes perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, over the recent period.

Moreover, as we continue to stand in solidarity with the more than 1,500 Palestinians currently on hunger strike in an appeal for respect for their basic rights and dignity, we continue to draw your attention to Israel's incessant arrest campaign against our people. In this regard, the United Nations recorded an average of 95 weekly military raids in the occupied West Bank in 2016 and 70 weekly military raids on average thus far in 2017, including night raids during which innocent Palestinians, including children, were seized from their homes.

Clearly, for Israel, any Palestinian aspiring for freedom and refusing to accept the occupation and Israeli domination is guilty. The thousands of Palestinian civilians being held by Israel in its prisons and detention centres, hundreds of them without charge, are proof of that. In fact, as of today, more than 6,500 Palestinians are being held captive by Israel. Scores of prisoners, among them children, also continue to be subjected to harsh and cruel treatment, including beatings, forced interrogations and even torture, causing physical and psychological trauma that will have everlasting consequences.

Furthermore, instead of abiding by international law in relation to the treatment of prisoners, the occupying Power has decided that it is far easier to

distort and cruelly mischaracterize our people, claiming that all 6,500 prisoners, including 300 children, 60 women, 13 parliamentarians, 28 journalists and 500 administrative detainees are "terrorists". Actually, Israel goes beyond that to claim that the more than 800,000 Palestinian prisoners arrested since the occupation's onset in 1967 are all "terrorists".

Such lies and distortions, which are at the centre of Israel's latest media and propaganda campaign and are being spewed everywhere this month regarding so-called "funding of terrorists by the Palestinian Authority", point to the same type of behaviour by the occupying Power, acting above the law while repeatedly blaming the population that it occupies for its so-called lawlessness in order to avoid any accountability for its gross violations of its rights, including the right to self-determination. We reject this latest notion along with all other empty pretexts, distortions and blatant lies by the occupying Power and call for the international community to do the same.

We continue to appeal for immediate efforts by the international community in response to the pleas of the hunger-striking prisoners. The occupying Power must be called upon to immediately end its abuse of our people and to ensure their humane treatment while in captivity. Yet we must reject even the notion of their captivity and reiterate our call for the release of all Palestinian civilians who are being held in Israeli prisons and detention centres in contravention of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

After nearly 50 years of occupation and nearly 70 years since Al-Nakba, the international community must finally make Israel acknowledge that injustice and oppression are the cause of provocation and conflict and that an end to its occupation and its illegal policies towards the Palestinian people and their land are what would ensure peace and security, not only for Palestinians and Israelis, but for the entire region. In this context, we appeal to the international community to finally act, with responsibility and conscience, to bring an end to Israel's five-decade-long occupation and to all of its crimes against the unprotected Palestinian civilian population and its land so that this cruel and tragic chapter of conflict and occupation can end and a chapter of peace, security and freedom from fear can be a reality and not just an illusion for both of our peoples.

The present letter is in follow-up to our 611 previous letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 9 May 2017 (A/ES-10/752-S/2017/411), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine
to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 12 May 2017 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

1 March 2017

- Israeli occupying forces raided and damaged a print shop in Tulkarem in the occupied West Bank and confiscated equipment.
- Israeli occupying forces demolished a building in the occupied East Jerusalem neighbourhood of Issawiya, leaving 30 Palestinians homeless, under the bogus pretext that the building lacked construction permits required by the occupying Power.
- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 27 Palestinians from across the occupied West Bank, including at least three minors and three women.
- Israeli occupying forces detained a Palestinian child on his way home from school in the village of Al-Khas in Bethlehem.

2 March 2017

- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 16 Palestinians, including a 12-year-old child, during overnight raids across the occupied West Bank.

3 March 2017

- Israeli occupying forces detained a group of Palestinians, including women and children, while they were tending their land in the village of Azzun in the northern West Bank.
- Israeli occupying forces shot and injured two Palestinian youths in the northern Gaza Strip.
- Israeli occupying forces opened fire on Palestinian shepherds east of Khan Yunis in the southern Gaza Strip.

6 March 2017

- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 24 Palestinians during predawn raids across the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem.
- Israeli settlers assaulted and injured a Palestinian woman, Mariam al-Salman (age 55), who was tending her agricultural land in the northern occupied West Bank.

9 March 2017

- Israeli settlers from the illegal settlement of "Maon", east of Yatta in Al-Khalil (Hebron), uprooted tens of olive tree saplings and sprayed poisonous pesticides on Palestinian crops.
- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 31 Palestinians, including one lawmaker and four minors, in overnight detention raids in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem.

14 March 2017

- Israeli occupying forces demolished a building under the bogus pretext of lack of construction permits in the occupied East Jerusalem neighbourhood of Issawiya.
- Israeli occupying forces carried out several predawn raids across the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, detaining at least 18 Palestinians, including at least 3 minors.

15 March 2017

- Israeli occupying forces demolished a Palestinian home in the Silwan neighbourhood of occupied East Jerusalem, under the bogus pretext that it had been built without Israeli-issued construction permits.
- A Palestinian girl, Fatima Jibrin Taqatqa (age 16), was shot and critically injured by Israeli occupying forces at an intersection near the illegal Israeli settlement bloc of "Gush Etzion", in Bethlehem.
- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 37 Palestinians during predawn raids across the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

16 March 2017

- Israeli occupying forces conducted two airstrikes in the besieged Gaza Strip damaging the coastal enclave's already tenuous electricity infrastructure.
- Israeli occupying naval forces opened fire on Palestinian fishermen off the coast of Gaza City.
- Israeli settlers uprooted dozens of grape seedlings in the town of Al-Khader, in Bethlehem.

17 March 2017

- A Palestinian child, Murad Yousif Abu Ghazi (age 16), was shot and killed and another Palestinian teen was moderately to seriously injured as a result of Israeli occupying forces opened fire on a group of Palestinian youth in the Al-Arrub refugee camp, in Al-Khalil.

18 March 2017

- Israeli occupying naval forces opened fire on Palestinian fishing boats off the coast of the northern Gaza Strip.

19 March 2017

- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 14 Palestinians in predawn raids in multiple areas across the occupied West Bank.

21 March 2017

- Hilweh Abu Ras (age 70) was hit by an Israeli settler driving near the village of Al-Sawiya, in Nablus.
- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 20 Palestinians, including a lawmaker, during overnight raids across the occupied West Bank.

22 March 2017

- A Palestinian child, Yousif Shaaban Abu Athra (age 15), was killed and two others sustained multiple injuries as a result of Israeli shelling in eastern Rafah city, in the southern Gaza Strip.
- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 11 Palestinians during multiple raids across the occupied West Bank.

23 March 2017

- Israeli occupying naval forces detained two Palestinian fishermen off the coast of the besieged Gaza Strip.
- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 19 Palestinians, including a lawmaker, a journalist and a 13-year-old boy, in overnight raids in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem.
- A Palestinian child, Muhammad Mahmoud Ibrahim al-Hattab (age 17), was killed and three others were critically injured after Israeli occupying forces opened fire on a Palestinian vehicle near the Al-Jalazun refugee camp, north of Ramallah.

26 March 2017

- The Israeli occupying navy's gunboats opened fire on unarmed Palestinian fishing boats off the coast of the southern Gaza Strip city of Khan Yunis.
- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 10 Palestinians in multiple predawn military raids across the occupied West Bank.

27 March 2017

- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 20 Palestinians in predawn military raids across the occupied West Bank.

28 March 2017

- Israeli occupying forces demolished two buildings under construction in the occupied East Jerusalem neighbourhood of Issawiya.
- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 25 Palestinians during raids across the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

29 March 2017

- Israeli bulldozers demolished two Palestinian homes in Jabal al-Mukabbir, in occupied East Jerusalem, under the bogus pretext that the structures lacked permits.
- Israeli occupying forces shot and killed a Palestinian woman, Siham Ratib Nimr (age 49), in the Old City of occupied East Jerusalem.

30 March 2017

- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 18 Palestinians in overnight detention raids across the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

1 April 2017

- Israeli bulldozers razed more than 15 dunams (4 acres) of land in the area of Khallet al-Qutun, near Tuqu in Bethlehem, for the establishment of a new illegal Israeli settler unit.
- Israeli occupying forces shot and killed a Palestinian teenager, Ahmad Zahir Fathi Ghazal (age 17), in occupied East Jerusalem's Old City after they claimed that he had carried out a stabbing attack. Witnesses asserted that if the boy was, in fact, attempting to attack the Israeli occupying forces, they could have easily detained him without killing him.

2 April 2017

- Israeli occupying forces detained two Palestinians from occupied East Jerusalem over alleged online incitement.

4 April 2017

- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 19 Palestinians, including at least 4 minors, in predawn detention raids across the occupied West Bank.
- Israeli occupying forces opened fire on Palestinian houses and agricultural lands in eastern Khan Yunis, in the southern Gaza Strip.
- Palestinian farmers reported that Israeli drones had sprayed poisonous pesticides on crops in the south-eastern and central eastern parts of the Gaza Strip.

5 April 2017

- Akram al-Atrash (age 23) was critically injured by live fire from Israeli occupying forces in the Al-Duheisha refugee camp, in Bethlehem, as the occupying forces conducted a military raid on the camp.
- Israeli occupying forces continued spraying pesticides on Palestinian farmlands in the southern Gaza Strip.
- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 12 Palestinians during overnight raids across the occupied West Bank.

6 April 2017

- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 33 Palestinians during overnight raids carried out in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

7 April 2017

- Two Palestinians from the Al-Khalil (Hebron) area village of Beit Ummar were injured as a result of an Israeli settler attempting to run them over on a main road connecting Hebron and Jerusalem.

10 April 2017

- A Palestinian teenager, Jassem Muhammad Nakhla (age 17), succumbed to the wounds he sustained as a result of being shot and grievously injured by Israeli occupying forces near the Al-Jalazun refugee camp in March 2017.

14 April 2017

- Israeli occupying naval forces opened fire on Palestinian fishermen off the coast of the northern Gaza Strip.
- Israeli occupying forces delivered a demolition notice for a two-storey building comprising four apartment units, in the Palestinian town of Al-Bireh. The 52-year-old structure is located just 200 metres from the illegal Israeli "Pesagot" settlement, near Al-Bireh.

18 April 2017

- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 17 Palestinians across the occupied West Bank.
- Israeli occupying forces demolished two Palestinian caravans used as homes in the Jabal al-Mukabbir neighbourhood of occupied East Jerusalem.

19 April 2017

- Israeli occupying naval forces opened fire on Palestinian fishing boats off the coast of Beit Lahiya, in the north-western Gaza Strip.
- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 15 Palestinians, including 2 minors, in the occupied West Bank.
- Israeli occupying forces raided the occupied East Jerusalem neighbourhood of Issawiya and destroyed Palestinian commercial properties and farms while delivering demolition and evacuation notices for a number of structures.

20 April 2017

- A Palestinian girl, Kawthar Muhammad Shawriya (age 17), was injured as a result of being deliberately hit by the car of an Israeli settler while she was walking on a sidewalk in the town of Tuqu, south-east of Bethlehem.
- Israeli occupying naval forces opened fire on Palestinian fishing boats off the coast of the Al-Sudaniya area, in northern Gaza.

23 April 2017

- A Palestinian woman, Fatima Mahmoud Ubeid (age 52), was critically injured and lost sight in her left eye as a result of being shot by a rubber-coated steel bullet when Israeli occupying forces violently raided the Issawiya neighbourhood, in occupied East Jerusalem.

26 April 2017

- A group of Israeli settlers set fire to a Palestinian vehicle near the village of Huwwara, south of Nablus.

30 April 2017

- An Israeli settler ran over a Palestinian child, Murad al-Razem (age 4), in central Al-Khalil (Hebron). The child sustained various injuries.

3 May 2017

- A Palestinian child, Laith Yousif Shatat (age 8), was run over by an Israeli settler while standing outside his school, located on the main road in Al-Khalil (Hebron).

- Israeli settlers, under the protection of occupying forces, destroyed a Palestinian-owned water well in the town of Al-Khader, south of Bethlehem.
- Israeli occupying forces opened fire on Palestinian fishermen and also carried out an incursion into Palestinian lands in the besieged Gaza Strip.

4 May 2017

- Israeli occupying forces fired live bullets and tear gas inside the Palestinian Medical Complex grounds for more than an hour, causing many patients, including children, to suffer from tear gas inhalation.
- The so-called "Israeli municipality of West Jerusalem" demolished residential and commercial buildings in the occupied East Jerusalem neighbourhoods of Al-Tur and Issawiya.

7 May 2017

- A Palestinian girl, Fatima Abed el-Rahman Hajiji (age 16), was shot dead by Israeli occupying forces at the Damascus Gate in occupied East Jerusalem. Her body was riddled with 20 bullets.

8 May 2017

- A Palestinian fisherman was injured as a result of Israeli occupying naval forces shooting him with live fire off the coast of Beit Lahiya, in the northern Gaza Strip.
- Israeli occupying forces stormed Silwan, in occupied East Jerusalem, and detained 65-year-old Said Ayyash, whose son, Milad Ayyash, had been *shot dead* by Israeli occupying forces in 2011.
- Israeli occupying forces carried out predawn military raids across the occupied West Bank and detained at least 18 Palestinians.

9 May 2017

- Israeli forces detained at least 19 Palestinians during raids across the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem.
- Israeli occupying naval boats resumed attacks against Palestinian fishermen sailing within the Israeli-imposed 6-nautical-mile fishing zone offshore from Gaza.
- Israeli planes sprayed toxic chemical substances and dangerous pesticides on Palestinian farmlands in central and southern Gaza. The pesticides damaged crops in the area, which is Gaza's main agricultural region.
- Israeli occupying forces demolished four structures in the village of Al-Jiftlik, in Jericho.

10 May 2017

- A group of Israeli settlers from the illegal "Bracha" settlement set fire to olive fields in the village of Burin, south of the city of Nablus.

11 May 2017

- Israeli occupying forces detained at least 15 Palestinians overnight across the occupied West Bank.

12 May 2017

- Saba Abu Ubeida (age 23) was killed by Israeli occupying forces in the village of Nabi Saleh, in Ramallah, and dozens of other Palestinians were injured in several other areas across the occupied territory.

United Nations S/2017/424

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 May 2017

Original: English

Letter dated 15 May 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to attach herewith the decisions of the extraordinary meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism between the Sudan and South Sudan, held in Addis Ababa on 14 and 15 May 2017 (see annex).

Having brought this matter to your attention, I would appreciate if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Magdi Ahmed Mofadal **Elnour**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

17-07789 (E) 170517

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 15 May 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decisions of the extraordinary meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism held in Addis Ababa on 14 and 15 May 2017

1. The Joint Political and Security Mechanism met in Addis Ababa in an extraordinary session on 14 and 15 May 2017 under the facilitation of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel for the Sudan and South Sudan.

2. The meeting was chaired by H.E. President Abdulsalami A. Abubakar for the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. The delegation of the Government of the Sudan was led by General Imad-Eddin Mustafa Adawi, Chief of Joint Staff of the Sudan Armed Forces, while the delegation of the Government of South Sudan was led by General James Anjogo Mawut, Chief of General Staff of the Sudan People's Liberation Army.

3. The meeting considered the implementation of the decisions taken during the last extraordinary meeting, which was held on 14 October 2015, in Addis Ababa, and subsequent ordinary session of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 5 June 2016. The High-level Implementation Panel noted that it was necessary to convene this meeting because of the slow implementation of the resolutions of the Khartoum meeting, particularly the activation of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the border crossing corridors.

4. In this regard, the High-level Implementation Panel invited the two parties to brief on the efforts they have exerted towards implementing the above-mentioned agreements. They also confirmed that they have experienced several challenges in implementing various parts of the decisions they took during the ordinary sessions of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, held on 5 June 2016, and the meeting of the Joint Security Committee held from 27 to 30 September 2016, and in particular the activities of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.

5. The Joint Political and Security Mechanism also received a report from the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) Force Commander, which was presented by Brigadier General Gebrekidan Yebiyo, the head of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, on the status of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and the Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. The report highlighted a number of challenges, including poor infrastructure along the Border Zone, non-establishment of the team-sites, slow bureaucratic processes involved in obtaining approval and permission for aerial monitoring missions and the fact that ground monitoring missions had not commenced.

6. Following the Force Commander's report, UNISFA presented a detailed operational plan, which emphasized the role and responsibilities of the two Governments in facilitating the work of UNISFA. The plan also recommended initiating ground monitoring missions, improving the efficiency of the aerial monitoring missions, establishment of four team sites, activation of four border crossing points, and inviting the African Union Border Programme Technical Team to mark the coordinates of the border crossing points. The Joint Political and Security Mechanism reflected on the report and endorsed its findings and recommendations, which will form the basis for accelerating the implementation of the decisions of 14 October 2015 and its subsequent ordinary meeting of 5 June 2016.

7. The parties expressed appreciation to the international community for the financial and technical support towards the realization of the mandate of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism. This is to facilitate smooth cooperation on security and political issues particularly in relation to their common border through

the deployment of UNISFA and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. They took note of the concerns regarding the slow implementation of the previous decisions, as discussed at the meeting of the United Nations Security Council held on 12 May 2017.

8. The Joint Political and Security Mechanism stressed the centrality of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism for the peace and security of the Sudan and South Sudan. They pointed out that the absence of the Verification and Monitoring Mechanism would have a detrimental effect on stability along the border and in both countries as a whole. In this regard, the meeting resolved that the parties must urgently take practical steps to activate the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and facilitate its work. These include the establishment of four team sites, to be completed by September 2017; commitment to freedom of movement for all personnel of the Mechanism; the immediate commencement of ground monitoring missions; authorization of the use of the helipad in Gok Machar; acceleration of the process of approvals for aerial monitoring missions; and granting landing clearance for aerial monitoring missions, to be effective immediately within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone.

9. The meeting also requested UNISFA to enhance the technological capability for Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism equipment to effectively conduct aerial monitoring missions.

10. The parties reiterated their commitment to remove any impediments as identified by UNISFA towards the smooth and full implementation of the decisions of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism.

11. The Joint Political and Security Mechanism directed the Joint Security Committee to implement its decisions of 30 September 2016 and remove obstacles as identified by UNISFA. The Committee shall meet in Khartoum within three weeks of the signing of these decisions to consider the alleged presence of armed forces north or south of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. The Committee will report to the Joint Political and Security Mechanism at its next ordinary session.

12. The Joint Political and Security Mechanism also directed the two Chiefs of Staff to form the ad hoc committee on the 14 Mile Area within three weeks of the signing of these decisions.

13. The next ordinary meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism will take place within 45 days of the signing of these decisions in Juba, South Sudan. This session will send its decisions and a report on the implementation of these processes to the African Union High-level Implementation Panel after its meeting. In the event that the meeting does not take place as scheduled, the Panel will convene an extraordinary meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism.

Done in Addis Ababa, this 15th Day of May, 2017:

(*Signed*) General Imad-Eddin M. **Adawi**	(*Signed*) General James Ajongo **Mawut**
Chief of Joint Staff	Chief of General Staff
Sudan Armed Forces	Sudan People's Liberation Army
The Republic of the Sudan	The Republic of South Sudan

Witnessed by:

(*Signed*) H.E. General Abdulsalami A. **Abubakar**
for
African Union High-level Implementation Panel

United Nations S/2017/425

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 May 2017
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 15 May 2017 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a statistical table prepared by the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources of the Syrian Arab Republic, containing the following:

1. Initial estimates of the costs of losses resulting from attacks launched by the so-called international coalition against Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) targeting oil and gas facilities in the Syrian Arab Republic during the period from 17 October 2016 to 31 March 2017;

2. Initial estimates of the overall costs of losses resulting from attacks carried out by the so-called international coalition against ISIL targeting oil and gas facilities in the Syrian Arab Republic from the onset of those attacks on 23 September 2014 up until 31 March 2017.

I should like to point out that the initial estimates set forth in the statistical table do not include all of the oil and gas facilities that have been attacked by the air force of the so-called international coalition against ISIL. Certain difficulties and security conditions have prevented access to some facilities and oil and gas sites with a view to assessing the extent of the damage and the value of the losses incurred as a result of the bombardment carried out by the so-called international coalition against ISIL. We shall inform the Secretariat and the President of the Security Council of the value of the losses in future statistical table, once the information becomes available.

The so-called international coalition against ISIL has continued to bombard oil and gas facilities in Syria as part of a deliberate strategy of targeting and destroying the country's economic, industrial and service infrastructure. Moreover, fires have broken out at oil and gas wells, causing serious environmental pollution that could result in environmental disasters. The attacks of the so-called international coalition against ISIL targeting Syria's economic infrastructure go hand in hand with the illegal unilateral coercive measures imposed on the Syrian Arab Republic by the United States of America, the European Union, the League of Arab States and other countries. Such measures obstruct efforts to repair those economically vital facilities and dim the prospects for development, rebuilding and reconstruction in the Syrian Arab Republic.

My country's Government reiterates its stated position that the hostile acts perpetrated within the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic by the so-called

international coalition against ISIL are illegal and contravene the Charter of the United Nations and international law, inasmuch as they are being carried out without prior authorization or coordination with the Syrian Government. My country's Government insists that these attacks must come to an end, and that the States members of this illegal coalition must be made to bear political and legal responsibility for the destruction of infrastructure in the Syrian Arab Republic, including responsibility for compensation.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mounzer **Mounzer**
Minister Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the identical letters dated 15 May 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Cumulative table of initial estimates of damages resulting from the bombings carried out by the air force of the so-called Western coalition against oil and gas installations from 23 September 2014 to 31 March 2017

1. Value of damages to active and other associated companies assessed recently for the period from 17 October 2016 to 31 March 2017

Company	*Date*	*Location*	*Losses and damage sustained*	*Losses (USD)*		
				Direct losses	*Indirect losses (from burning of oil or gas)*	*Total (USD)*
Furat Petroleum Company	07/01/17	Umar field	The main plant, the power plant, the oil wells, the residential town, the main warehouse (No. 211, the outer warehouses and the car parks were all bombarded, causing fires. The smoke reached several other locations, electrical power was cut off; the power plant was put out of action; and the site sustained other severe damage.	377 000 000	0	377 000 000
	06/03/17	Tanak field	The bombardment targeted the switch and circuit breaker building and electrical towers 0.4, 20 and KV66 in the Tanak field, including the monitoring and control systems contained in the building. The Ghalban branch oil collection station was also targeted.	19 699 912	0	19 699 912
	07/03/17	Umar field	A number of wells contained by the earthen berm in the Umar oil field were targeted.	2 250 000	0	2 250 000
	08-12/03/17	Umar power station	– The first, second and third GEFrame-6 gas turbines were bombarded several times. The first and second gas turbines were put out of commission. The fourth and fifth are still in working order but need repair. The third turbine is in acceptable condition and can be repaired using spare parts taken from the first and second turbines. – An inspection has shown that the control device for first, second and third gas turbines of the power station at the Umar oil field are in working order. – Five turbines have been completely destroyed; in particular, the phase one turbines have been reduced to scrap metal. – The air compressor has been completely destroyed.	310 700 000	0	310 700 000
Total damages caused by Western coalition aircraft bombardment (USD): seven hundred and nine million, six hundred and forty-nine thousand, nine hundred and twelve United States dollars only.				**709 649 912**	**0**	**709 649 912**

II. Cumulative value of damages assessed from the onset of the bombings on 23 September 2014 to the end of the first quarter of 2017

Initial estimates of losses sustained at the oil and gas installations of all companies in the Syrian Arab Republic as result of the bombings carried out by the Western coalition, estimated from the onset of the bombings to 31 March 2017	*Losses (USD)*		
	Direct losses	*Indirect losses (from burning of oil or gas)*	*Total (USD)*
In 2014	521 330 048	22 280 985	543 611 033
In 2015	1 015 001 533	112 256 257	1 127 257 790
In 2016	125 554 200	45 507	125 599 707
In 2017	709 649 912	0	709 649 912
Combined total losses	**2 371 535 639**	**134 582 749**	**2 506 118 442**
Combined total: two billion, five hundred and six million, one hundred and eighteen thousand, four hundred and forty-two United States dollars only.	**2 506 118 442**		

United Nations S/2017/426

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 May 2017
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 15 May 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey to you the following documented information on attacks by armed terrorist groups in Syria against oil and gas facilities and their personnel during the period from 27 February to 23 April 2017:

- On 27 February 2017, armed terrorist groups launched rockets at supply buildings that service civilian aircraft at Damascus International Airport.
- On 4 March 2017, armed terrorist groups attacked and looted a valve station and the Arab Gas Pipeline in Aleppo governorate.
- On 5 March 2017, armed terrorist groups attacked and looted the Tishrin oilfield in Hasakah governorate.
- On 6 March 2017, armed terrorist groups launched ten rockets at a gas plant in south-central Homs governorate.
- On 6 March 2017, armed terrorist groups launched rockets at the Ebla gas plant in Homs governorate and houses used by plant workers and their families.
- On 7 March 2017, the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) terrorist organization launched seven rockets at the city of Shaddadi in Hasakah governorate. Also on that date, that same terrorist organization launched six rockets at the Jabisah gas plant in Hasakah governorate.
- On 23 April 2017, armed terrorist groups attacked and completely looted an oil collection branch station in the town of Tayanah in Dayr al-Zawr governorate.

The damage to facilities and infrastructure and the suspensions of operation resulting from these attacks by armed terrorist groups have given rise to substantial material losses. Moreover, civilians have been affected by interruptions in the supply of home heating and basic commodities and services owing to electricity outages and fuel shortages.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mounzer **Mounzer**
Minister Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

17-08082 (E) 220517 220517

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United Nations S/2017/427

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 May 2017

Original: English

Identical letters dated 15 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I would like to refer to the letter of the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran dated 4 May 2017. In the letter, the Iranian Permanent Representative commented on statements attributed to His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed bin Salman, the Deputy Crown Prince, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of Saudi Arabia. In a continuation of the Iranian deliberate policy of deception, contravention and manipulation, the Iranian Permanent Representative made false and baseless accusations that defy logic and reason.

In fact, Iran's belligerent activities continue to destabilize the region and threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. The Iranian regime's unabashed support of terrorism is often carried out by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, responsible for exporting Iranian radical ideology and subsidizing terror across the globe. Iran's use of terror and terror tactics include:

(a) Iran's continued violations of international humanitarian law, including alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity in Syria. Iran's aid ranges from money and weapons to troops and training, including the recruitment and support of thousands of sectarian militias and foreign mercenaries from Lebanon to Afghanistan;

(b) Iran's continued support, financing and equipping of the terrorist organization Hizbullah in Lebanon, Syria and throughout the world;

(c) Iran's continued support of sectarian militias in Iraq that have obstructed the country's efforts towards peace and unity;

(d) Iran's continued support of the illegitimate rebels in Yemen, who have occupied the country, hijacked its army, ransacked its resources, continued to commit acts of violence against the Yemeni population and threatened the safety and security of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, all in defiance of numerous Security Council resolutions, including resolution 2216 (2015). On multiple occasions, Iranian illicit weapons were intercepted by several Member States and the Combined Maritime Forces. These maritime seizures of weapons, including by Australia, France and the United States of America, uncovered huge shipments of illicit arms confirmed to have originated in Iran;

(e) Iran's continued interference in the internal affairs of several countries in the region, including Saudi Arabia and Bahrain.

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The Iranian Permanent Representative refers to the suffering of the region over the last four decades. However, he conveniently overlooks the fact that those four decades happen to have coincided with the current regime in Iran, which is constitutionally based on the principles of sectarianism, exporting its revolution and promoting sedition and radicalization. It is Iran's expansionist, radical and fanaticism-based policy that has caused conflict, the continued suffering of people inside and outside Iran and the spread of terrorism in the region and the world.

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation, on 14 April 2016, "deplored Iran's interference in the internal affairs of the States of the region and other Member States, including Bahrain, Yemen, Syria and Somalia, and its continued support for terrorism."

We call upon Iran to shun its sectarian agenda and expansionist policy, refrain from hostile attacks and inflammatory false accusations against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, stop its contraventions of the Charter of the United Nations and all international covenants and turn its efforts and resources towards the development and prosperity of its own people. Only in this manner will the countries of the Arabian Gulf be able to reach understandings based on peaceful coexistence, dialogue and mutual respect.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdallah Y. **Al-Mouallimi**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2017/428

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 May 2017

Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 15 May 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I annex herewith documented information on aerial bombardments carried out by the United States-led so-called international coalition against Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), against the following oil, gas and infrastructure facilities in the Syrian Arab Republic:

- The Ghalban oil collection branch station in Dayr al-Zawr governorate, on 6, 7 and 8 March 2017;
- The Umar oilfield and its wells and facilities, and an electrical transformer station in Dayr al-Zawr governorate, on 6, 7 and 8 March and also on 4 and 23 April 2017;
- The Tanak oilfield and its facilities in Dayr al-Zawr governorate, on 7 March and 23 April 2017;
- The gas plant in north-central Raqqah governorate, on 28 March 2017;
- Buildings and facilities belonging to the General Establishment of Geology and Mineral Resources in Homs governorate, on 7 April 2017.

Those repeated bombardments have caused substantial material losses and the near total destruction of some facilities. That is in addition to the widespread destruction of other Syrian oil facilities and sites and many infrastructure buildings in the Syrian Arab Republic resulting from attacks by the so-called international coalition. Those attacks have been accompanied by illegal unilateral coercive economic sanctions imposed on the Syrian Arab Republic by the United States of America, the European Union, the League of Arab States, and other States, which obstruct efforts to repair those economically vital facilities and dim the prospects for development, rebuilding and reconstruction in the Syrian Arab Republic.

My country's Government reiterates its stated position that the hostile acts perpetrated within the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic by the so-called international coalition against ISIL are illegal and contravene the Charter of the United Nations and international law, inasmuch as they are being carried out without prior authorization or coordination with the Syrian Government. My country's Government insists that these attacks must come to an end, and that the States members of this illegal coalition must be made to bear political and legal responsibility for the destruction of infrastructure in the Syrian Arab Republic, including responsibility for compensation.

17-07992 (E) 190517 190517

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I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mounzer **Mounzer**
Minister Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/71/906–S/2017/429

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
17 May 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 61
Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 16 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith the answer of the spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to a question raised by the Korea Central News Agency on 16 May 2017 with regard to the successful test-fire of the ground-to-ground medium long-range strategic ballistic rocket, Hwasong-12 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Ja** Song Nam
Ambassador Permanent Representative

17-08001 (E) 230517

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Annex to the letter dated16 May 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Answer of the spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to a question raised by the Korea Central News Agency on 16 May 2017 with regard to the successful test-fire of a ground-to-ground medium long-range strategic ballistic rocket

The successful test-fire of Hwasong-12 is of great and special significance in ensuring peace and stability in the Korean peninsula and the region, and it is the greatest victory of the Korean people.

As part of the routine work to raise the nuclear capability to the maximum and thus increase the military capability for self-defence, the test-fire was conducted at the highest angle, in consideration of neighbouring countries' security. It was aimed at verifying the tactical and technical specifications of the newly developed ballistic rocket capable of carrying a large-size heavy nuclear warhead.

However, some countries described this legitimate exercise of the right to self-defence as a "violation" and "threat", and the Security Council issued a press statement condemning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the ballistic rocket launch.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea categorically and totally rejects the press statement, which called into question its bolstering of nuclear deterrence for the purpose of self-defence, pursuant to the vicious United States anti-Democratic People's Republic of Korea policy.

Just in one recent one week, the United States conducted two test-fires of intercontinental ballistic missiles, but the Security Council never mentioned them.

The right to self-defence is the first criterion of sovereignty. Therefore, an accusation against it is an undisguised encroachment upon sovereignty and an act of rude interference in internal affairs.

Should the United States dare to make a military provocation against our State, we will readily counter it.

The most perfect weapon systems in the world will never be the eternal, exclusive property of the United States and the day when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea uses corresponding retaliatory means is sure to come.

Then, the United States will come to see for itself whether the ballistic rockets of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pose an actual threat to it or not.